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Law Printing, in the best manner at Gazette Job
Rooms.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

FIRST DISTRICT.
A Republican Convention of the First Congressional District of the State of Wisconsin, composed of the counties of Kenosha, Racine, Walworth, Waukesha, and Rock, is hereby called to meet at the village of Elkhorn, in the county of Walworth, on Tuesday, the 13th day of August, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, to nominate a candidate for Congress, for the District, for the next ensuing two years. Each Senate and Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates in the Convention.
Dated July 10th, 1878.

JOHN R. BENNETT,
A. D. THOMAS,
ELIUS ENOS,
T. G. FISH,
W. E. REED,
Committee.

THE SOUTH AND EDUCATION.

The Hon. J. R. Chalmers, a Representative from Mississippi, wants Congress to appropriate a sufficient amount of money to build a Normal School for the colored people in his district. The question of building a Normal School in his district is a good one for Mr. Chalmers to discuss, and he is entitled to some credit for even intimating that such an institution is needed in his State. He is a Democrat, and believes in a State managing its own affairs, and it would have looked better had he maintained that it was the duty of the State of Mississippi to build the Normal School, just as the States in the North build theirs. Of course the excuse Mr. Chalmers and others of his party will make, is that Mississippi is not able to build such schools, and therefore must ask aid of the general government. Mississippi has been under Democratic rule for several years, and her newspapers and her members in Congress have joined in the declaration that "the people of that State are in a far more prosperous condition than any State in the Union." If this statement is true, Mr. Chalmers has no business to beg of Congress what no Northern State has ever asked. In the North, the States erect their own Normals, and say nothing about it. They avail themselves of their prosperity and contribute generously to the education of the people, and Mississippi and every other Southern State should do the same, and not throw the burden of building their schools on the national government.

Nearly every State in the South is under Democratic rule, and now let us see what strides the States will take in educational matters and in material prosperity. At present they are far behind the Northern States, and always have been. Their resources are fully as great as those of the North, and yet the Southern spirit has never been aroused to that degree of ambition and pride which led them to properly utilize the forces at their command. This is clearly demonstrated, by the low condition of agriculture and manufactures in these States as well as by the larger per cent of illiteracy which prevails. In Mississippi, the number of whites who can not read or write in proportion to the white population, is six times greater than the number in Wisconsin. In 1870, Alabama had a white population of 521,000, of whom 92,059 above ten years of age could not write or read. In Kentucky, the most boastful Democratic State in all the Union, with a white population of 1,098,000, in 1870, there were 210,077 white persons above ten years of age who could not write, while in the same population in Wisconsin, there were only 54,000. The percentage of illiteracy in Alabama, Kentucky, and Mississippi, is a fair criterion of the educational standing of the people in the Southern States. On an average, among the whites of the South there are four who cannot read or write to one in the Northern States.

The little interest taken in the educational advancement of the people in the South can be further illustrated by the expenditures for public schools in all the States in 1876. Mississippi expended only \$417,760, against \$2,126,641 for Wisconsin. Arkansas and Connecticut have nearly the same population, and yet the former paid for schools in 1876 only \$337,000, while the latter expended \$1,529,000. Michigan and North Carolina are nearly equal in inhabitants, but Michigan paid \$3,458,505 in 1876 for educational purposes, and North Carolina disgraced her position among the States by expending only \$191,675! Between the Northern and the Southern States the difference in the interest taken in public schools is thus very strikingly exhibited. The North is the seat of intelligence and loyalty, because the people look well after the public schools; and if the people of the South will build more school houses, establish their Normal institutions, make more generous appropriations for educational purposes, pay more attention to the mechanic arts, and become more skillful in raising cotton and sugar cane, the spirit of murder and of revolution will soon die out, and it will not be long before the South, through its intelligence and wealth, will occupy its true place in the nation.

Inasmuch as faith and treason will be among the issues of the Presidential campaign of 1880, it has been suggested that Grant be taken up by the Republicans, and Jeff Davis, by the Democrats. As a representative Democrat the party would have to travel a long way to find a better exponent of treason and Democracy than Davis. His late speech, in which he intimated that the Cause was not forever lost, has more than ever endeared him to the party.

Senator Booth, of California, wants the President to take a ride to the Pacific coast next fall. If Californians are anxious to gaze upon the queerest political compound of modern times, Mr. Booth should not fail in his efforts to induce the President to make the visit.

THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 22

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1878.

NUMBER 115

THE NEWS.

The Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Gettysburg.

Grand Reunion of Soldiers at Columbus, Ohio.

The Heroes Who are Present and those who are Expected.

Letters from Horace Rublee, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

He will Return to Wisconsin and Prepare for the Fall Campaign.

GRAND ARMY.

The Encampment of the Grand Army on the Battle Field of Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, July 21.—The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic began yesterday under most favorable circumstances. The Pittsburgh and Allegheny posts have arrived. Large excursions have arrived from different points, accompanied by bands of music. As the various trains came in sight salutes were fired from Cemetery Hill. The procession marched over the same ground the Eleventh and part of the First Corps retreated on the first day of the battle. The camp is on Cemetery Hill, east of the National Cemetery. It contains tents for 1,000 men, and many have quarters at the hotels and private boarding houses. The town is filled with people.

REUNION.

The Gathering of Heroes at Columbus, Ohio.—The President and Other Prominent Persons.

COLUMBUS, July 20.—President Hayes, accompanied by his son Webb, Attorney General Devens, and W. K. Krumpholtz, arrived this afternoon. The President and son proceeded to the residence of General Mitchell, where he remained all the evening. On Monday morning the President with Governor Bishop and the cadets of this city, will leave for the soldiers' and sailors' reunion at Newark, Ohio.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 21.—President Hayes and Attorney General Devens spent the day quietly here, resting from their journey. They attended service at the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal church this forenoon. To-morrow morning they leave for the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' reunion at Newark, Ohio. General Sherman, who accompanied the President as far as Newark, has been spending Sunday at his home in Lancaster and will also be present.
General Garfield, Governor Bishop, of Durbin, Ward, and a large number of civil and military dignitaries will be at the reunion, and there will be a military organization from all parts of the State. On the arrival of the President a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired. At 10 o'clock the procession will form and march to the Licking County Fair Grounds.

HORACE RUBLEE.

He Will Return to Wisconsin and Prepare for the Fall Campaign.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—Letters received from the Hon. Horace Rublee now at Danville Water Cure, New York, says that his wife's health has so improved that he will be able to leave for his home in Madison, Wisconsin, in about two weeks. In this connection it is announced that, on his arrival, the Republican State Committee, of which he is Chairman will be called together, and will immediately enter on the active duties of the campaign by organizing the party, by efforts to bring out reserve forces, and by special labor to counteract the labors of the Greenback agitators. There is no antagonism between the State Central Committee and the Legislative Campaign Committee appointed at the last session, and they will work harmoniously together. The statement of Mr. Rublee that the State Committee will immediately enter on campaign work indicates lively times in politics, especially in the close and doubtful Congressional and Legislative districts.

'DROWNED.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—Several young men left for Racine in two yachts last evening. In a squall about midnight between here and there one of the boats upset, and a youth named Elliot, son of Henry Elliot, of this city, after clinging to the capsized boat a while let it and attempted to swim ashore, but was drowned. His companion, named Williams, son of Morgan S. Williams, section of St. Paul's Church, was saved.

A CYCLONE.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—A cyclone struck North Albany to-day, sweeping through West Albany, unroofing houses, scattering the contents of lumber-yards, and destroying cattle-pens. The gas-works were so badly damaged that North Albany is in total darkness to-night. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, which does not entertain much of a regard for Hayes' policy, says that "one of the striking features of the present administration is its fondness for Liberal Republicans, Democrats and ex-Republicans."

The Democrats in Indiana will open the campaign in that State on the 10th of August, and "the candidates have been bled heavily to pay the bills."

A nice young man in Kansas City received, the other day, to present his beloved with a nice pair of shoes, procured her measure, went down town and bought a pair for \$2. In order to make the present appear more valuable he marked "\$5" upon the soles and induced the clerk to

put a receipt bill for the amount inside. When the girl examined the shoes she was convinced that her lover had been cheated, carried them back, procured a \$3.50 pair and \$1.50 in cash from the clerk, who saw the receipt bill and could not "go behind the returns," and went home happy. The man of boots promptly sent a bill for \$5 to the young man, who paid it on condition that the matter should not be known, but somehow it leaked out.

How Poor Men Rise in this Country.

If a man did not know anything about his neighbors—no matter in what part of the North he may live—he might possibly be taken in by the talk of the sham labor leaders and the communistic theorists, that the poor man has no chance in this country, that he is ground down by capitalists and prevented from bettering his condition. Colonel C. E. Carr, of Galesburg, Illinois, made an excellent use of his Fourth of July oration by taking up this very topic and illustrating it by instances taken from his own neighborhood—thus giving, in fact, a eulogy on our institutions nobler than any mere eloquence could utter. We copy the following, to which every reader can supply the counterpart from his own experience.

"The man who owns the most stores in the city worked out when an apprentice for twenty-five dollars a year, and clothed himself out of it. The most successful dry goods merchant, one of our wealthiest men, came to this town a poor boy, and I know him when he was a clerk in a store on Main street at a small salary. The largest stockholder in the First National Bank, and a man of large means, got his start by working on a farm for nine dollars a month. One of the leading bank directors worked as a hand when a young man on a North river sloop. A citizen worth a hundred thousand dollars, who started with nothing, learned to write his name after he was fifty years old. One of the wealthiest men who walks these streets worked as an apprentice in a drug store in Philadelphia for his board and clothes, came to Iowa with nothing but his good name, and hired out as a clerk. He soon went into company with a man who furnished capital, and in a few years paid his partner forty thousand dollars for his interest in the establishment. One of our wealthiest citizens, President of a leading bank in Iowa, started life on Cape Cod without a dollar, and has earned his own living since he was eleven years old. Nearly every director of the three banks, the First and Second Nationals, and the Farmers and Mechanics' started penniless. There is scarcely an exception. The President of one of the banks told me that he did not believe that the entire board of directors had inherited \$1500. The honorable Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, a resident of this city, commenced the practice of his profession in Knoxville, with only ten dollars in the world. The honorable Judge of the Circuit Court of this district, who has lived here for thirty years, worked his way through college and to his profession. The county officers, Judge, Attorney, Treasurer, Clerks of Courts, and Sheriff, all started poor men. The President of Knox College, from the time he was a mere lad, not only earned his own living and paid for his education, but assisted in the support of his parents."

Bismarck's Little Joke.

On City Derrick.

After the Congress adjourned the other evening, Bismarck punched Beaconsfield playfully in the ribs, as the two sauntered down Main street, and said:
"Who's treaty?"
"No particular individual can claim it, my dear friend. The treaty belongs to all of us. It is the product—"
"O, vipe your shin of, shoot it," said Bismarck, laughing. "Don't you hunter-stunt?" and he repeated very slowly.
"Who's treaty—treat; say 'a fellow that he will haf somedings; set 'em up. See?"

Beaconsfield tumbled, and stepping behind a green screen, exclaimed:
"It's mine, it's mine! What will you have?"
"Peer," replied Bismarck, his face beaming with good humor, "derry deen peer."

For the Credit of the Family.

A young gentleman was passing a little girl on Seventh street yesterday, who was sitting on the doorstep and making the air melodious humming over a tune. He was interested by the sweet and intelligent appearance of the child, and accosting her the following dialogue took place: "Sissy, what's your name?" This was politely answered by the little girl, "How many brothers have you?" "Four or five." "How many sisters?" "Four or five." The young man's curiosity being satisfied he passed on. The mother of the little four year old (who had neither brother nor sister) overheard the conversation, and calling her in asked her why she had storied so to the man, and as many new ones, as he did to call on her. Hoping by adding all novelties in the line as they appear in their reason to merit a share of the public patronage.

Mr. W. D. Rudy, of the Illinois Industrial University at Champaign, in a recently published pamphlet, says that the coal area of the State of Illinois may be safely estimated, in round numbers, at 35,000 square miles, and as many new ones, as he did to call on her. Hoping by adding all novelties in the line as they appear in their reason to merit a share of the public patronage.

A man in Waco, Minnesota, having money enough to indulge his desire for seclusion, lives alone in a room to which no one else is ever admitted. The rest of the house is used by his family and servants. His meals and whatever else he calls for are handed to him through an aperture in the wall. He is entirely sane, unless this eccentricity amounts to a mania. His novel mode of life was begun a year ago, and he says he likes it so well that he will continue it till he dies. He spends a large part of his time in reading.

Restful Nights, Days free from Torture Await the rheumatic sufferer who resorts to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. That this benignant cordial and depurative is a far more reliable remedy than colicium and other poisons used to expel the rheumatic virus from the blood, is a fact that experience has satisfactorily demonstrated. It also enjoys the advantage of being—unlike them—perfectly safe. With many persons a certain predisposition to rheumatism exists, which renders them liable to its attacks after exposure in wet weather, to currents of air,

AMUSEMENTS.

DICTUM FACTUM.

TUESDAY, JULY 23rd, 1878!

A GRAND

Excursion

TO—

GENEVA LAKE!

The Zurich of America.

Under the Auspices of the

Temple of Honor

Who, after due deliberation, have placed the Railroad fare for the

ROUND TRIP

At the unprecedented low figure of

ONE DOLLAR!

The Train will start at 7:30 a. m., and returning will arrive at about 9 p. m. Tickets can be obtained at the Bookstores and from the Committee in charge.

COMMITTEE:

JAMES CLARK, E. L. DIMOCK, M. A. NORRIS, J. D. KING, WILLA WEBSTER.

The Train will stop for excursionists at Shoreline, Clinton, Sharon and Harvard at the same price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL

Isaac Farnsworth

Has this day removed the balance of his stock to the store of

Mr. John Wingate, No. 39 West

Milwaukee Street, where he

will be pleased to see his friends,

and all those desiring to secure

bargains in Dry Goods will do

well to call, as I am bound to

close out the entire stock in a

very few days, and in order to

do so shall sell all goods very

cheap.

I have still a very desirable

assortment of White Goods, of

all kinds, which will be sold at

great sacrifice in order to close

them out; also Laces and Lace

Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Flannels, &c., &c.

Remember the place, viz., the

Crockery Store of J. H. Wingate,

No. 39 West Milwaukee

Street, and be sure and call early

and secure bargains.

ISAAC FARNSWORTH,

Janesville, June 3d, 1878,

CHICAGO

MEDICAL COLLEGE

Medical Department of N. W. University

20th Annual Session begins Oct. 1st, '78

For Information, or Announcement,

Address DR. H. HOLISTE,

71 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

MISS G. M. GRISWOLD,

Having bought the Millinery Store, and taken the room formerly occupied by Mrs. Fritz, North Main St., I would be pleased to receive as many of her former patrons, and as many new ones, as she did to call on her. Hoping by adding all novelties in the line as they appear in their reason to merit a share of the public patronage.

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135 Madison St., Janesville, Wis.

MISS G. M. GRISWOLD,

KEEP COOL!

We now offer the LADIES of Janesville Elegant

Lines of Seasonable Goods at a large reduction on

regular prices to close out among which are the

following specialties:

PLAIN and FIGURED LAWNS at a Great Bargain.

FRENCH CAMBRICS cheaper than ever before

known in the West.

STRIPED and PLAID JACONETS at reduced

prices.

An Immense Line of VICTORIA and BISHOP

LAWNS.

A Large Assortment of SWISS MUSLINS.

DRESS LINENS in every grade and quality at

extremely low prices.

LAOE and SHETLAND SHAWLS in new and

beautiful designs—Very Cheap.

IRON FRAME GRENADINES as low as 25

cents per yard.

An Immense Variety of Novelties in LADIES'

RUCHINGS and NECK WEAR—RUCHINGS

as low as 10 cents per dozen.

The Best 50 Cent and Dollar CORSET in the

World, assorted in all the Fashionable Colors.

A Large Line of PLAIN and STRIPED AWN-

ING DUCKS just received.

Extraordinary Bargains in Every Depart-

ment.

McKEY & BROTHER

24 & 26 Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

Sign of the Golden Sheep.

WE SHALL

ON

Monday, July 8th, Make a Reduction

OF

Ten Per Cent.

IN OUR

Merchant Tailoring Department!

And produce better made garments than can be procured elsewhere

in Janesville. Improve the opportunity while you can, as we are

simply exchanging an old dollar for a new one.

Ready Made Summer Coats 25 Cents. Straw Hats at all Prices.

M. C. SMITH & SON

Clothiers, Tailors, Hatters and Furnishers.

FOURTH OF JULY

In Order for Everybody to

GET A GOOD SUIT OF CLOTHES FOR THE FOURTH

A. & F. SONNEBORN.

THE STAR CLOTHIERS

Have concluded to sell GOOD GOODS for the next THIRTY DAYS less than any other house

Janesville, or Southern Wisconsin.

Talk is Cheap, But We Mean Business.

Call and see for yourself that we mean what we say.

A. & F. SONNEBORN, Corner Myers Block.

DR. PRICE'S

Cream

Baking

Powder

Special

Flavoring

Extracts

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are

free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results

than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S

Unique Perfumes are the Gems of all Odors.

Toothene, an exquisite Liquid Dentifrice.

USE STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST CEMS.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs, Chicago, St. Louis & Cincinnati.

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MONDAY, JULY 22, 1919.

CITY AND COUNTY.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The notes and accounts due Bintliff & Colvin have been divided between them, each taking his portion. Those which are held by James Bintliff have been placed in the hands of Mr. B. F. Dunwiddie for collection, and the undersigned has no further interest in them.

R. L. COLVIN.

BRIEFLETS.

—Cooler.
—Mrs. E. T. Foote, has returned home.
—Churches were well-attended yesterday.
—The money order office will be kept open this evening until 8 o'clock for the sale of tickets for the Geneva excursion.
—Mr. David, who has been so largely engaged in stock transactions, started today for Santa Fe, with a flock of 425 backs.
—Parties participating in the excursion to-morrow, will be expected to purchase their tickets previous to getting on board the train.

—The Bower City Band will accompany the Temple of Honor excursion to-morrow and enliven the occasion with some of their finest selections.

—Alva Russell had a little trouble with his horse, as he was attending the pigeon shoot Saturday afternoon, and as a result the buggy had one wheel badly smashed.

—Dennis Concanon, who keeps a saloon, corner of Milwaukee and Academy streets, was today fined \$5 and costs by Justice Prichard for selling liquor on Sunday.

—The case of Charles T. Wilcox charged with assaulting George Brown, was called up this afternoon before Justice Prichard, and by mutual consent adjourned until one week from to-morrow.

—On account of the musicale of Prof. Titcomb, the German Club will postpone its meeting until to-morrow evening, when it will be held, as announced, at the home of Miss Mary Eldridge.

—John Spang and son have been given the right to sell refreshments on the train to Geneva Lake to-morrow, they being the highest bidders. Their bill of fare will consist of ice cream, lemonade, sandwiches, cigars, candy, etc.

—The case of Vaughn, charged with keeping a disorderly house, was up before Justice Prichard this morning. Vaughn promised to pay the costs, sell off his goods, and leave the city, and the matter was postponed on these conditions.

—About forty veterans met at the Council chamber Saturday evening to see about organizing a militia company. A committee of two from each ward was chosen to secure names and there is little doubt, but that they will succeed in forming a company.

—This evening Prof. Titcomb will give a musicale at Court Street church parlors, in which he will be assisted by Mrs. H. A. Smith, Mrs. C. E. Moseley, Prof. Bischoff, and others, as announced in the programme given in Saturday's Gazette. It will be a rare musical treat.

—Hon. James P. Root, one of the most prominent lawyers in Chicago, spent the Sabbath in this city, the guest of Mrs. L. P. Patten, who is his sister. Mr. Root has been in the political campaigns of Chicago, and is thoroughly posted on the best way of managing a canvass.

—The Lockport, N. Y., Journal announces the marriage of Prof. E. H. Nourse to Miss H. Augusta Beaman, late principal of one of the schools there. Prof. Nourse is an old resident of Janesville, and many friends here will join heartily in the congratulations. The happy affair took place on the 9th inst.

—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a row took place near the gas house, in which Tom Welch and Mike Holleran are said to have been the chief participants. Tom complains that Mike called him an Orangeman and slung a big bottle at him, and Mike complains that Tom wiped the ground with him. Both sides of the story will probably be brought out before Justice Prichard.

—The funeral services of Mrs. C. K. Holden, widow of Mr. W. W. Holden, took place yesterday morning at Christ Episcopal church, Rev. A. L. Royce officiating. The services were largely attended and were very impressive. The following citizens acted as bearers: Messrs. J. A. Sleeper, of Chicago, E. L. Dumack, E. H. Bennett, M. C. Smith, Hon. J. R. Pense, and Dr. J. B. Whiting. The deceased during her long residence in this city, had won many friends and the expressions of sorrow at her death were as heartfelt as they were numerous.

—There was a serious runaway, this morning, it being a team belonging to and driven by Mr. Andrew Barless, of Harmony. He had just loaded up one of Wood's self-rakers at Murray's agricultural warehouse, when the team started on the dead run. Mr. Barless hung to the reins as best he could, and when near the corner of Milwaukee and Main streets, one of the horses slipped, and fell on the pavement, throwing Mr. Barless off, and dumping the load in confusion. Luckily Mr. Barless escaped injury. One of the horses was badly cut, and the machine broken.

—Saturday evening the inmates of the Indiana school were surprised by having a fellow rush through the saloon from the alleyway and dart out the front way closely followed by another man, who as he ran out the front door, tipped over the screen, smashing a large light of glass. It was rumored that some terrible deed had been committed, and for a few minutes there was wild excitement, but later investigation showed that it was only a street row, which occurred near the Corn Exchange. A Milton man was cursing the Catholics and wanted to whip any Irishman, when some fellow stepped up to him and hit him one and then ran, the Milton man giving chase but without success.

—The Bidwell House, at Palmyra, is doing a thriving business, and is one of the

most popular of summer resorts. Everything is provided that will in any way increase the comfort and enjoyment of the guests. Numbers of pleasure-seekers from Chicago, Milwaukee and other places, are constantly coming and going. Rev. Dr. Thomas and family, of Chicago, have engaged summer accommodations there, and are to arrive on the 29th instant. We notice among the recent arrivals there, W. P. Bowen, and W. B. Conrad, of Janesville, and others from here intend visiting there soon. The accommodations are such as to render it a very pleasant place, indeed, to seek shelter and pleasure during the heated term.

—The body of Albert Peeler, which was brought to this city Saturday afternoon, was buried about 7 o'clock that evening. The remains were enclosed in a beautiful casket, and all was done that could be to pay due respect to his memory. The pallbearers were Messrs. J. Ward, M. T. Riker, John Harrington, S. Hogart, Roderick Matheson, and George Dresner. Young Peeler was an industrious workman, a generous friend and an affectionate husband. He intended to soon return home and enter into the employ of the Harris Manufacturing Company. His brother, and his sister, Mrs. Fitzgerald, live in Fond du Lac, and the telegraph did not reach them in time to allow them to be present at the funeral. His last words were of his wife "Mary," to whom he seemed strongly attached. Mr. Robbins and his employees did all they could for the injured man and propose to erect a monument to mark his resting place.

HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

The examination of the Mack murder case concluded. The rest of Dickinson's story as told under oath. The prisoners brought to this city and locked up in jail.

The examination of Mrs. Mack, charged with murder, was concluded before Justice King, of Beloit, Saturday. Frank Dickinson, the hired man, who is also charged with the crime, continued his evidence. He related more in detail the row which occurred between Mack and his wife the night before the murder, and then entered into the details of the doings of all parties on Saturday, and on the night of the murder as far as he knew them. Saturday morning when Dickinson came down stairs he heard Mack groaning in the kitchen, and he asked Mrs. Mack what was the matter with her husband. She said he had got hurt a little, the horse having bitten him. Afterwards he asked Mack what was the matter and he said he was reaching over into the manger for some eggs and "old Jen," when his hat dropped off, grabbed him by the head. Mack thought it would not amount to much. Saturday noon witness noticed that there was a scratch on Mack's head, and Mack put a cloth on it. Witness paid little attention to it, and did not see it bleed any. Saturday evening witness, after doing the chores went, to the house. Mr. and Mrs. Mack were there. He did not remember having any conversation with Mrs. Mack. After supper Joe Watson and witness went out and sat on the cellar door a little while. Joe went to bed and a few minutes after witness went to bed. Mack was then sitting in the dining-room talking with the smallest child. Mrs. Mack was in the shanty, but didn't know what she was doing. Witness slept in the same room with Joe Watson that night. Did not know where Mrs. Mack slept, nor where the children slept but thought they were all upstairs in the morning. Saturday night was a warm night, and witness went to sleep right away after going to bed, and did not hear anything until morning, when Mrs. Mack called for Joe, saying "Joe, it's time you get up." Witness told Joe to feed the horses, and then went to sleep again; was soon awakened by Joe's calling, "Frank," several times. Witness slipped on his overalls and started down stairs, and Joe then told him that Mack was dead, and wanted him to hurry to the barn. He followed Joe to the barn, and there found Mack's body, and helped carry it into the house. When in Beloit the Friday night before the murder, witness and Joe Watson drank, several times, and then just before starting for home, Joe went into a drug-store to get some laudanum, but did not do so at the request of witness. He did not go in with Joe, but waited outside. Mrs. Mack asked witness the Thursday before to get the laudanum, saying she wanted it for the tooth ache, but witness did not want to get it, for he expected she would give it to Mack as a poison. She said she would get Joe to get it. Mrs. Mack asked witness "what will I do with the bloody clothes?" and she answered her own question by saying, "Oh, I know, I will put them in the privy." I made no answer, as one of the girls came along and the conversation stopped. The letter which he spoke of in his testimony the day before, being written by Mrs. Mack, told him to meet her a week from the night the letter was written, and that there would be another letter in the big hen house. She also copied some tender verses in the letter and said she would be in two years. Witness gave back the letter to Mrs. Mack the Thursday before the murder. He had received another letter from her afterwards and to the same effect, and had also received two notes from her the day before the murder. In one of them she said that if he went away, as he had thought of doing, she would drown herself in the well. In the afternoon of the same day he was with her in the parlor about fifteen minutes while Mack was away in the field, and witness told her that he was going away and he would bid her good bye that night, but he said nothing to Mack about leaving. He had never told Mack that Mrs. Mack was going to kill him, for he expected to have her in the event of Mack's death.

The examination brought out but little beyond this, and Dickinson waving examination heard Mrs. Mack were both held without bail to await trial in the Circuit Court for murder.

The prisoners were both brought to this city Saturday night and locked up in jail. They have little to say more than has already been said, and all attempts to interview them bring forth no new facts beyond those already given in the Gazette.

SYMPATHY AND SORROW.

The Meeting of the Bar Association to Pay Due Tribute to the Memory of Judge Noggle. The Funeral Services Yesterday Afternoon.

In accordance with the call published in Saturday's Gazette the Bar Association held an adjourned meeting at the Court House yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. It being called to order and presided over by Judge Conger, President of the Association.

Mr. J. R. Bennett as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following address and accompanying resolutions, as appropriate to the death of Hon. David Noggle:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Bar: Charles Dickens has said: "When death strikes down the innocent and young, for every fragile form from which he leaves the parting spirit free, a hundred virtues rise, in shapes of mercy, charity and love, to soothe the bereaved and to cheer the mourner." For every tear that sorrowing mortal shed on such green graves, some good seed is sown, some noble nature born. In the destroyer's steps there spring up bright creations that defy the light of day, and his dark path becomes a way of life.

If it be true, which we doubt not, that such seed and such light are sown, then the steps of the "Reaper Death," when he "blades the flowers in his sheaves," it is also certain that so many good seeds are sown, and so many noble natures are born. The sterner takes from our midst one in the fullness of his years, whose life presents "one long trail of beauty and of good," and who leaves behind him a life as a shock of corn, in his season, "fully ripe and prepared for the harvest." Such a death is a blessing to the world, and a comfort to the living. It is now more than two years since the Honorable David Noggle at his post of duty, nestled in the arms of his wife, died, one of the rising commonwealths of the great Northwest, was stricken with a shock of grief, and from that time, the shadows continued to deepen until the 18th instant when death relieved the quiet patient sufferer from all further pain. Justice King, in all the days of his life, from the common people, by the inherent energy of his nature and the great gifts of his mind, was a man who was richly endowed, he furnishes another remarkable example of a man, who, in the fullness of his life, was a man of great worth, and whose death is a loss to the community. He was a man of great worth, and whose death is a loss to the community.

Starting in life without wealth, and without the aid of influential friends, he received in the higher institutions of learning, he has still retained, in the face of the most difficult and arduous tasks, the same energy and vigor. He came to this State nearly forty years ago, and from that time until his death, he was a citizen of this State, and his life was a life of service to the community. He was a man of great worth, and whose death is a loss to the community.

For when we view him as a lawyer, trying important cases in the courts, a member of the convention to frame the new constitution, a legislator, a legislator making laws for the government of the people, or a judge on the bench administering the law, he was in all these positions, he brought to the discharge of the high and responsible duties devolving upon him, the same energy and vigor. He was a man of great worth, and whose death is a loss to the community.

It may not be proper for us to speak of him in the more private relations of domestic life, and yet these relations were of great importance. He was a man of great worth, and whose death is a loss to the community.

Resolved, That a copy of this address and these resolutions be presented by the committee, through the clerk, to the family of the deceased, and that an engraved copy of this address and resolutions be the same entered in the proceedings of said court.

Resolved, That a copy of this address and of these resolutions be forwarded to the clerk of the District Court of Idaho in which he formerly resided.

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just discrimination between right and wrong; the impulsive and emotional defense of the former, and indignant reprobation of the latter, as ever had been conspicuously noticeable in him as a lawyer. Sitting with scrupulous impartiality between man and man, he sought by every honorable judicial propriety, to appear indifferent as the judicial witness of palpable error contending against evident truth.

The legal attainments accruing from persistent application to the theory and practice of his profession, coupled with an accurate knowledge of the law, and a deep insight into the nature of the judicial system, were the hallmarks of his character. He was a man of great worth, and whose death is a loss to the community.

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institutions, founded upon the equality of all men, and in many respects as a type of men only found in a new country. The speaker cheerfully concurred in all that had been said of him as a citizen, lawyer and judge. The Association then adopted the address and resolutions of the Committee, and adjourned.

This morning in Court the Committee's report was entered upon the record of the Court in accordance with the motion of the Chairman, Mr. J. R. Bennett. At that time Judge Conger remarked that he sympathized with the spirit of the address and resolutions and the appropriate manner in which they were expressed, and he thought the members of the bar in their addresses were particularly fortunate in speaking of the character of the deceased, and that such occasions were always honored by their strict observance.

The Funeral.

The funeral services of Judge Noggle were held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the house of Hon. C. G. Williams. The casket containing the remains were placed upon the veranda, and beautified by floral offerings, with the emblematic sheaf of wheat, with the sickle beside it, a beautiful cushion of flowers, bearing the words "At Rest," the crown, cross, and anchor, while at each end stood a floral mound. Above the casket was hung a large portrait of the deceased, the frame of which was appropriately draped. The house was filled with sympathizing friends, and upon the lawn were provided seats for others. The members of the bar were in attendance in a body, and the Masonic order, who had charge of the services, formed a line in front of the house.

The religious services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Maclean, the new rector of Trinity Episcopal church. The hymns and anthem were sung by Mrs. St. John, Mrs. C. E. Moseley, Dr. Newman and D. D. Bennett, and Miss Julia Wilson at the organ. The services were held on the veranda, so that all might both see and hear. At the close of the ritualistic service, which was very impressive, Rev. G. W. Lawrence, in accordance with the request made by Judge Noggle before his death, delivered an address, in which he set forth the religious belief of the deceased and the peculiar marks of strength in his character. He based his remarks on the text, "How are the mighty fallen."

At the close of these services, the Masonic fraternity took charge of the remains, and the usual services of that order were conducted at the grave.

The funeral was very largely attended, there being besides the many friends, and the members of the bar, over a hundred of his brother Masons, who attended in a body. A large number of friends in carriages followed the remains to their last resting place.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

The Scores Made by the Sportsmen Saturday Afternoon—How they Made the Feathers Fly.

Saturday's pigeon shoot was the most interesting one of any which has taken place here this season, there being a large number of participants and the scores being good. The scores of the forenoon's work were given in Saturday's Gazette. The following are the other scores made in the afternoon:

SECOND SHOOT.
Ten birds each, 31 yards rise, 30 yards boundary.
M. Sutherland.....1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 7
O. D. Rowe.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
J. Littlejohn.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
W. E. Calvert.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
W. A. Turner.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
F. W. Taylor.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
G. M. Potter.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
H. K. Ritchie.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
J. Spencer.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 9

SHOOT OFF FOR FIRST PRIZE.
Five birds each, 35 yards rise.
O. D. Rowe.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
J. Littlejohn.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
W. E. Calvert.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
W. A. Turner.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
F. W. Taylor.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
G. M. Potter.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
H. K. Ritchie.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
J. Spencer.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 9

SHOOT OFF FOR SECOND PRIZE.
Five birds each, 35 yards rise.
W. E. Calvert.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
W. A. Turner.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
F. W. Taylor.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
G. M. Potter.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
H. K. Ritchie.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
J. Spencer.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 9

SHOOT OFF FOR THIRD PRIZE.
Five birds each, 35 yards rise.
Sutherland M.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
Valentine C.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
Pottor G D.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
McLean F.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 9
Spencer J.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 9

THIRD SHOOT.
Turner F A.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Littlejohn J.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Pritchard G.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Sutherland M.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Valentine C.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Pottor G D.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
McLean F.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Spencer J.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Bentley.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10

SHOOT OFF FOR FIRST PRIZE.
Turner F A.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Littlejohn J.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Pritchard G.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Sutherland M.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Valentine C.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Pottor G D.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
McLean F.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Spencer J.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Bentley.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10

SHOOT OFF FOR SECOND PRIZE.
Turner F A.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Littlejohn J.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Pritchard G.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Sutherland M.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Valentine C.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Pottor G D.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
McLean F.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Spencer J.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Bentley.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10

SHOOT OFF FOR THIRD PRIZE.
Turner F A.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Littlejohn J.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Pritchard G.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Sutherland M.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Valentine C.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Pottor G D.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
McLean F.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Spencer J.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Bentley.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 10

The first money was accordingly divided. Bentley took second money, Pritchard and Rowe divided third prize, and Littlejohn took fourth prize.

Five double rise, 31 yards.
Turner F A.....10 10 11 11 10 7
Pritchard G.....11 11 10 11 11 10
Sutherland M.....10 10 11 11 11 10
Valentine C.....10 10 11 11 11 10
Pottor G D.....10 10 11 11 11 10
McLean F.....10 10 11 11 11 10
Spencer J.....10 10 11 11 11 10
Bentley.....10 10 11 11 11 10

Pritchard accordingly took the first money, Bentley the second. Sutherland and Mabbitt shot off for third money, and Mabbitt won. Littlejohn took fourth money.

Will and Joe Doe shot a match of 5 birds each. Joe got 5 straight and Will after killing his first made four straight misses.

THE WEATHER.

The thermometer this morning at 7 o'clock stood at 66 degrees above and at 2 o'clock at 80 degrees above. Clear.

The indications to-day are: For the upper lake region and upper Mississippi valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from north to east, stationary temperature and pressure.

CITY NOTICES.

A National Blessing
Is sozndont, for there can be no "foul-mouthed" man or woman who uses it. It is purifying, beautifying, and exquisite in flavor. Whoever uses it regularly will

keep his teeth for years, and whoever abstains denies himself a great luxury. It costs comparatively but little money, and is invaluable.

Why is Spalding's Gine like love? Because it forms strong attachments. Oh, dear.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Ladies and Gents will always find the nicest and cheapest Box and Staple Stationery in the city and Sutherland's Bookstore, No 29 Main Street. 76mar2daw

ALCAZAR.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House New York City. ep12edwly

Liver is King.

The Liver is the Imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. dec3ed-159ewom

Excelsior Heat.

And wholesome diet at this season of the year may speedily carry you to the grave. Parker's Ginger Tonic, by its corrective action on the entire digestive apparatus, will not only unfurling cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, etc., but will prevent those dangerous disorders from attacking the system. It may save your life, and should always be kept in the house. This pleasant remedy is unequalled for teething children, nursing mothers. Possessing many additional virtues of other valuable tonic, it is far superior to Excelsior of Ginger, without their constipating effects, and while more invigorating than liquor never intoxicates, nor creates any desire for stimulants. It cures Dyspepsia, and its varied symptoms of Headache, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Wakefulness, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Liver Disorders, Puffed Tongue, Low Spirits, Neuritic and Rheumatic Pains, enables you to enjoy the fruits and vegetables of the season without fear, and gives comfort after a hearty meal. Buy a \$1.00 bottle of your druggist, A. J. Roberts, or a sample bottle at 15 cents, and test its extraordinary merits. jy2dawwep3

"Dobbins' Electric Soap."

Having obtained the agency of this celebrated Soap for Janesville and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people to its merits. I have washed with Dobbins' Electric Soap made by L. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and pronounce it the best soap I have ever used. The rapidity and ease with which it enables one to do one's washing is really surprising. Boiling the clothes is entirely unnecessary and no rubbing is needed. I would not be without it. NELLIE KENSTON.

I have no hesitation in saying that no housekeeper should be without Dobbins' Electric Soap. I can heartily recommend it. It is a charm in the wash tub. ELIZA P. LELAND.

As a time, labor and money saving article, I take pleasure in recommending Dobbins' Electric Soap to my neighbors. It promises wonders and does all it promises. MARY YONAS.

I take pleasure in calling attention to the testimonials as we have just made arrangements with the manufacturers in Philadelphia, so that we can supply the trade at their lowest Philadelphia price. GEORGE W. HAYES, Sole Agent.

JANESVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE GAZETTE BY HUNT & GRAY GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, July 17.
Flour—Patent \$1.75 per sack; Minnesota \$1.40 per sack; Wisconsin \$1.40 per sack.
Buckwheat Flour 3.50 per 100 lbs.
Rye Flour—\$2.00 per 100 lbs.
Wheat—Good to best milling spring 52¢/40¢ shipping grades 50¢/55¢ according to quality and season—dull at 72¢/75¢ per bushel.
Bran—30¢ per 100; 40¢ per 100; Buckwheat per ton \$7.00.
Meal—coarse, 80¢ per 100; bolted 30¢ per 100.
Middlings—80¢ per 100 lbs. Ton \$30.
Condition.
Rye—in good request at 44¢/45¢.
Barley—Choice samples at 35¢/40¢ per 50 lb common to fair quality 30¢/35¢.
Corn—new shelled per bu 31¢/33¢, new do new ear 30¢/31¢ for 75 lb.
Oats—good local and shipping demand at 19¢/21¢.
Graham Flour—80¢ per 100 lbs. Ton \$30.
Timothy Seed—70¢/81¢ for 40 lbs according to quality.
Clover Seed—dull at \$3.00/3.50 per bushel.
Potatoes—new 50¢/55¢ per bushel. other varieties 30¢/35¢.
Butter—good demand at 32¢/33¢.
Eggs—plenty at 28¢/29¢ doz.
Hens—Green, 50¢; call 18¢/19¢; Dry, 13¢/14¢.
Wood ranges at 27¢/31¢; 34¢ off for unwashed.

Milwaukee Grain Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.
Wheat—firm; opened 41¢ cent lower, and closed 40¢; No 1 hard wheat 41¢ 90¢; No 1 Milwaukee 41¢; 103¢; August 90¢; cents; September 85¢; cents; No 3 Milwaukee 80¢/87¢ cents.
CORN—No 2 25¢/26¢.
OATS—No 2 25¢/26¢.
RYE—No 1 15¢.
BARLEY—No 2 spring 47¢.
PORK—mess 9¢/30¢ cash.
LARD—mess 12¢/13¢ cash.
CATTLE—Range at 4.00, 4.50 according to quality and grade.
DRESSED HOGS—3.90/4.00.
SHEEP—Range at 3.25 to 3.50 according to condition and weight.
BEDDING—Timothy 10¢/11¢; flax 1.20; clover 45¢.
BEANS—1.45/1.50.
BUTTER—Range from 10¢/12¢.
EGGS—80¢/85¢ fresh.
CHEESE—7¢/8¢.
HONEY—for comb, 14¢/15¢; for strained, 9¢/10¢.
WOOL—Washed 30¢/31¢; unwashed 20¢/22¢; tab washed 30¢/31¢; pulled 25¢/27¢.
TALLOW—60¢/65¢.
HOPS—New 24¢, old 20¢.

Chicago Market.
OCTOBER, July 20.
Flour—the sales on Saturday, amounted to 350 barrels of white winter extras; and 2,000 barrels of spring extras. The inquiry seemed to be somewhat strong, though prices were unchanged, as follows: Choice and fancy white winter extras 5.75¢/6.00¢; Fancy western spring extras 5.25¢; choice to fancy (Minnesota spring extras 5.25¢/6.00¢; common to good Minnesota spring extras 4.50¢/5.00¢; rye flour 2.25¢/2.50¢.

Wheat—This market was a little unsettled on Saturday. No change to speak of occurred in cash grain, but in the options the movement was upward, and on seller August prices were advanced 1 cent and on seller September 1/2 cent.

Barley—No change to speak of occurred in cash grain, but in the options the movement was upward, and on seller August prices were advanced 1 cent and on seller September 1/2 cent.

Butter—No change to speak of occurred in cash butter, but in the options the movement was upward, and on seller August prices were advanced 1 cent and on seller September 1/2 cent.

Cheese—No change to speak of occurred in cash cheese, but in the options the movement was upward, and on seller August prices were advanced 1 cent and on seller September 1/2 cent.